"Here's why you should carry us." And this was their pitch, a woman carrying a handbag and a shopping bag as their core audience.

And, Your Honor, nobody on their side is ever going to stand up in this courtroom and tell you that that core audience that they've got there is the core audience for Versus' bull riding, cage fighting and hockey. No way.

I'm not here to argue which is better. Please understand that. But I'm saying they're very different. And discrimination is about differences.

The next to last I guess we have a chart.

JUDGE: Is it H?

MR. CARROLL: H. These names are highly confidential. So I'm not going to mention any of the names on here. This is a - We used to call them Venn diagrams when I was in school.

JUDGE: What did they call them?

MR. CARROLL: Venn diagrams. You take -- Did you ever hear the term "Venn diagram"?

JUDGE: No.

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MR. CARROLL: In math, it was those graphs you would do and you would graph all the people in one thing and all the people in the other and you would see if there is an overlap between the two to see how similar or different the two groups were.

JUDGE: Okay.

MR. CARROLL: This is a Venn diagram that someone on the team cleverly used a tennis ball and a golf ball as the images. But what it's capturing is the names of the top 50 sponsors, advertisers, on Tennis Channel and the top 50 on Golf and it's saying, "Hey, let's look and see how many of them are the same." Only three. Out of a list of 50 on one side and 50 on the other there's only three.

JUDGE: Oh, I see. The three that

- 1 are listed in the middle. That's the overlap.
- 2 MR. CARROLL: Yes. Don't read
- 3 those names though.

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- JUDGE: I'm not going. I'm saying the overlap.
  - MR. CARROLL: Those are the only three that the two channels have in common.

    All of the rest are unique to each of them and they are not the same on either channel. Very powerful evidence and very simple evidence of the fact that they are different and the advertisers are targeting those differences
- JUDGE: Do you have a similar one for Versus?

with their products.

- MR. CARROLL: We actually do and I can give you that. I'll tell you right now the overlap is five. Instead of three you'll see five.
- JUDGE: All right. That's good enough.
- MR. CARROLL: I just didn't want

1 to --

JUDGE: No. That's good enough

for now.

MR. CARROLL: And then the last thing -- and then again I thank you for your patience, Your Honor -- one of the issues that Mr. Phillips mentioned that we were going to point to that he didn't think was relevant was how much money was spent on programming, programming costs.

Now here's what that is.

Programming cost captures the idea of when you own a channel you have to buy the rights to lots of the programming that you air. So if you own the Golf Channel, Your Honor, and you want to show the Masters Tournament, you're going to have to go spend money to buy the rights from the Masters to air that programming. And that's probably one of the most expensive pieces of programming in the nation, that program, the Masters Golf Tournament.

And one of the things you can do
is when you want to compare channels and see
if they're different or similar is say to
yourself, "Well, how much is that programming
worth? How much have they spent on
programming, those channels? Is one channel
kinda getting cheap programming? Is another
channel spending a whole lot of money to
acquire premium programming?" And that would
tell you something about whether they're
similar or different in terms of the market
appeal of the programming.

This is Tennis Channel's own document. The experts are going to fight about this. You're going to hear about this. But Mr. Phillips' point in his opening was that this is a point that we've made up after the fact and it really shouldn't be considered. This is Tennis Channel's own document.

And if you look to the last page behind the tab -- this is from their 2005

strategic plan -- I won't give the numbers.

But you're going to see a huge difference in programming expense.

I've highlighted Golf Channel,
Outdoor Life Network. Remember Outdoor Life
Network is the same as Versus. They just
changed the name. But that's Versus, Golf
Channel. And there's Tennis Channel. And
you'll see that Tennis Channel's actual
programming expense is much, much less than
Versus and Golf Channel.

Now there's a reason for that.

And this gets to the final point you were asking Mr. Phillips about during his session.

And Mr. Phillips was saying there are all these tennis tournaments worldwide and we can show them throughout the year. And there's actually a lot of tournaments that I think when Mr. Solomon is here as the first witness, Mr. Phillips presents, he's going to show proudly, Your Honor, that they have all these probably hundreds of tennis tournaments.

Page 2,20

of them for free. They don't have to pay anything for it. In fact, that's their business model. Their business model was "Hey, we can actually get the tennis tournaments for free." Why can they get them for free? Because nobody wants them. It's that simple.

The reason is -- and I want to pick a place that won't be disrespected by my comment -- if there's a tennis match in -- I don't know -- Germany, Hungary that's some kind of Pro-Am tournament that's not as famous as the U.S. Open or Wimbleton and it's a tournament that nobody follows really, Tennis Channel goes to them and says, "Hey, put it on TV."

And they go, "Great. It's yours."

JUDGE: It's a PR thing I guess.

MR. CARROLL: It's programming.

They need programming. It fills time on their channel.

JUDGE: No, I mean from the tennis

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MR. CARROLL: Oh, I'm sorry. From Germany or Hungary, I didn't mean to limit to those.

JUDGE: Yes.

MR. CARROLL: It's great because they say, "Now we're on TV." But they didn't have to pay for it.

Sometimes things are worth what you have to pay for them. That's saying you get what you pay for. There's a reason that a lot of their programming is free. There's a reason the Masters is worth a fortune. That reason is a reason well known to the press.

And our friend at the end will know this and people in this industry. Certain things are very popular and people will pay a lot of money to have them. And a lot of what goes on out there is not very popular and you can get it for free.

Now to be sure Tennis Channel is

proud of the fact that in recent years they have been able to finally get some of the programming rights for the Grand Slams, Wimbleton, U.S. Open. But what you're going to hear is for the most part they don't have the weekend matches that everybody wants to see.

I think the U.S. Open is a tournament that takes three weeks to play. The early rounds when it's like 120 competitors or 64, real tennis enthusiasts go. People who really live for tennis will go and see those. But the rest of us are waiting for Federer to play Nadal in the final.

The Federer and Nadal in the final is on broadcast TV most times, Your Honor, as Your Honor noted, because that costs a lot of money. Everybody wants to see that match.

The early round match between Will Phillips and Mark Carroll on Court 27 in Grand Flushing, New York, people are really much less interested in it.

Tennis Channel has been able to get some of those rights. It's a great thing that they have. But it doesn't make them worth more than we've analyzed them to be worth when we did the cost benefit analysis.

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Your Honor, those are the comments I wanted to open with. I thank you for your patience. We look forward to presenting the evidence. For the reasons I outlined I think that it's the opposite in this case. Not only has my client not discriminated against Tennis Channel. My client was one of the first people to help Tennis Channel launch and the thanks they get for it now is they're being accused of discrimination only because Tennis Channel has changed its business model over the years in a dramatic way, wants us to forfeit rights that we have and is trying to make a pitch to us, a sales pitch, that each time we analyze it just doesn't desire any different treatment that we've given it.

Thank you very much.

JUDGE: Well, thank you, Mr.
Carroll. That's a very clear presentation and

just as clear as Mr. Phillips.

But I want to ask -- this is the one I wanted to ask. Mr. Phillips quoted that segment from the report on the merger, on the NBC-Comcast merger. And you heard the language, too.

MR. CARROLL: Yes, the FCC.

JUDGE: Now that was in what's called the Technical section.

MR. CARROLL: Correct.

JUDGE: Why would that be -- Why was the Commission interested in writing that language? Are they alerting somebody to something? That's what I'm trying to get at.

MR. CARROLL: What they were doing, as my understanding of what they were doing because I would never presume to speak on behalf of the Commission is there were conditions that were imposed for the merger.

JUDGE: Yes, but that's not

unusual. I'm not going to say --

MR. CARROLL: Not at all.

JUDGE: The conditions as a

general rubric is very common place.

MR. CARROLL: Exactly. And they're explaining why they have imposed various conditions and the types of evidence they've looked at for caring about, for example, possible discrimination going forward and for putting certain controls in to make sure that the business is run in a nondiscriminatory way with respect to discrimination. And there are restrictions and limits on. And they speak for themselves and they're in the order.

My understanding is that there were some submissions made by various groups. By the way, Tennis Channel lobbied against the NBC merger. They tried to use it as leverage against our client and to force our client to carry. And we didn't change our business analysis.

JUDGE: Well, if they hadn't done that then maybe they would have been where they want to be today.

(Laughter.)

MR. CARROLL: No, they would be right where they should be. But the technical group did some analysis. They did some regression analysis in the technical appendix. And actually I find the language -- It goes from saying at one point it shows discrimination and at another point says it would support the conclusion and suggests that there's discrimination.

The actual order itself, not the technical appendix, doesn't use that language at all. The actual order that the Commissioners penned in paragraph 117 says they may have in the past discriminated and then they drop a footnote that says we don't reach any conclusions as to whether Comcast has discriminated against any particular unaffiliated network in the past. That's the

1 language Your Honor noted as well.

So I think the Commission has been careful to say we are not making any findings that would control or govern in any particular case. Indeed there's no right to cross examination in these proceedings, at least, not in a proceeding like this one where I get to cross examine their expert, Mr. Singer, as I will in this case.

JUDGE: So they're not as much fun.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  CARROLL: Not nearly as much fun. No.

JUDGE: Well, let me ask you this.

Why would -- I mean obviously you don't

control what the Commission does on that. But

it seems that a company would not like to see

that in a document. I mean from the way that

it's framed it's not supported by anything.

It's offered as a I'm not sure what.

But I'm asking from the Commission's standpoint but from Company's

standpoint. Why would a company put up with that? You're saying, "When did you start beating your wife almost?"

MR. CARROLL: Because, Your Honor, we've been waiting to move forward with that deal for quite a while, the NBC deal. And we just figured we'd fight these fights as we need to at a later date and we'll live with it.

And Comcast is a big company and they live with a lot of these things. And at the end of the day they decided "Fine. We can live with it. It's not a binding finding anywhere. We'll deal with it one by one as we are in this proceeding."

JUDGE: Do you have any comment?

MR. PHILLIPS: If I might have a couple minutes, Your Honor.

JUDGE: Yes, sir. Very good.

MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Carroll doesn't mention the fact that in 2009 and 2010 the Versus and Golf contracts came up for renewal.

And none of these tests that they applied to Tennis Channel were up. In fact, they assumed distribution levels. They didn't even discuss them for Golf and Versus in 2009 and 2010 when those contracts came up. That's not 1995, Your Honor. That's in the last couple of years.

As far as the competition points, Your Honor, Mr. Carroll reads some documents that were drafted by my client in 2004 which Mr. Solomon and everybody is going to acknowledge that Tennis Channel in 2004 was a brand new channel and certainly not where it is today after it's invested tens of millions of dollars in rights in tournaments.

And, sure, in 2004 they had high aspirations. They wanted to be more like the Golf Channel and Versus. But that's not true anymore and that's not what this case is about. These 2004 documents, Your Honor, I don't think really are quite fair to use to make that comparison.

Page 230 I will also say one other thing, 1 Your Honor, and if I may read from --2 3 Are you saying that the JUDGE: 4 information is stale or something? Is there 5 something --6 MR. PHILLIPS: Sure. When you 7 read things like -- I'm sorry. When you read 8 things about we want to be like the Golf 9 Channel and we're not like the Golf Channel. 10 And they have more enthusiastic followings, 11 consider the fact that that's in 2004. It's 12 a year after launch. It's not today. And I 13 don't think Mr. Carroll would contend that 14 were the same today. 15 JUDGE: No. The numbers speak for 16 themselves. 17 MR. PHILLIPS: Yes. 18 JUDGE: The dates speak for 19 themselves. 20 MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, Your Honor. 21 And if I may one of the things that I would 22 like to mention here, if I could just read a

document. Now this is a public document.

This is actually from Comcast's own webpage.

JUDGE: Their own what?

MR. PHILLIPS: From its webpage.

JUDGE: Webpage?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes. From its

public webpage, the Comcast Spotlight, and

comcastspotlight.com. And this is what it

says about pro tennis. It says, "Professional

tennis is similar to Professional Golf

Association in its appeal lending itself not

to large audiences but rather to dedicated

viewers with higher financial means, education

and sophisticated lifestyle." This is their

public words. Tennis, Golf.

Mr. Carroll says that they're vastly different. They're not. They're not materially different for this test, Your Honor, the point of discrimination. The only thing that makes a difference here and what I suggest to Your Honor is affiliation. That's the reason they're treating the male candidate

better here is because of affiliation. That's what's prescribed.

Your Honor, one other thing.

There are some documents out there and you'll see them in which Tennis Channel for the purpose of going to advertisers and others distinguishes itself and says, "We're not the Golf Channel." And you know every time I watch an ad by Pepsi it says, "We're not Coca-Cola."

I don't think that the fact that the Tennis Channel may say to its advertisers and its audience that we're not the Golf Channel from time to time is really a distinction that says that they're not similarly situated since the closest Toyota will say it's not Nissan and Ford will say it's not Chevy. Competitors similarly situated always try to distinguish themselves for these purposes.

If you look at the advertising charts that Mr. Carroll just showed you in

fact which if you look at it the other way which -- break it down the other way you see that the top Tennis advertisers -- and you'll hear experts talk about this -- it's a much more of an overlap particularly with the perspective advertisers.

But just look at the ones that are there. They may have Credit Suisse and we have ABN Amro. The types of clients we're looking at for advertising it's the same.

Common sense tells you, Your
Honor, that, sure, tennis is different from
golf. But what are they competing for? Your
cable sports networks. They're looking for
the same things. And the reason they're
getting different treatment here is not
because of 1995. It's not because of cost
benefit. That wasn't done. Tennis is
demonstrably and remarkably less expensive
than Golf. The reason is because Comcast owns
Golf and Comcast owns Versus and Comcast
doesn't own Tennis.

Even with Mr. Carroll's chart about who owns Tennis, it's true that Dish and DirecTV have minority positions in it. But there are other MVPDs that don't have any position and they carry us much more broadly than Comcast does.

That's all I'd say. If we could have a short break, Your Honor, I'll go get Mr. Solomon and we can start.

JUDGE: Yes. That's very good. I feel a lot more comfortable going into the evidentiary phase.

I'm going to say one thing about what you just said though. My association with a country club was over a period of years, but it was as a caddy. So there's a lot of this stuff that I didn't get to see, of course.

But I do remember this. I remember that the golf courses were on one side and the tennis courts were on the other side. I mean it was altogether like big --

You know, it was part of the family setup. I don't know what that means, but I just find that interesting.

The other thing is I always

wondered why -- I've only got three daughters.

And the youngest one, I mean they're all very

affirmatively -- Their mind set is basically

affirmatively in the direction of equality for

women in employment and whatnot. But the

youngest one is a little bit more intense.

And she will have nothing to do with the

Masters because the Masters doesn't let women

on its course.

MR. CARROLL: That's true.

JUDGE: Now is that a business -Well, I'm just saying -- Let me just put these
out there. It doesn't make a heck of a lot of
sense to me because I imagine there are
probably a good number of women like my
daughter and she is meeting all these
characteristics of the age and the income and
the background and all that kind of business.

Number two, she will not -- They live locally in D.C. She will not let anything come into the house that has anything to do with the Washington football club because it has a name that has been identified as being inherently not only discriminatory but actually in a form of being outrageous.

Yet there's a -- And the other factor is which is equally important is she doesn't like to see scantily clad girls running around a football field with -- What do they call them? The cheerleaders.

MR. CARROLL: Yes.

JUDGE: So it's a very complicated world out there in terms of where you draw these lines.

MR. CARROLL: Your Honor, I will make one observation based on that. It seems and I'm sure Mr. Phillips will agree with me you've done a fine job raising your daughter.

JUDGE: I am what I am because of my daughters. And what you see is what you

get. But I appreciate it. That does not -- I mean I don't agree with her on everything and the intensity of all these things or even some of the things.

But as you said you come from a whole different time set. When I went to college, the college that I graduated from is now a far better college. I'm the same way as you. I would never get in today. And it is now equally divided, probably even more of a majority, of women than men in it.

But I went there, there were no women at all. And, boy, if you want to mess up a guy, a young man growing up, that's the way to do it.

(Laughter.)

It's a big challenge.

We will be in recess. What time is it back there? It's over here. I've got it 11:55 a.m. Why don't we break for lunch? A good time?

MR. CARROLL: Sure, Your Honor.

	Page 238
1	JUDGE: And we'll come back at
2	What did I say? We're going to get an hour
3	and a half. So it's about 1:25 p.m. be
4	alright. Thank you very much.
5	(Chorus of thank yous.)
6	JUDGE: We're in recess until 1:25
7	p.m. Off the record.
8	(Whereupon, at 11:50 a.m., the
9	above-entitled matter recessed to reconvene at
10	1:25 p.m. the same day.)
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22	A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N